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NO. 372.

J. M. Caldwell, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.
Two Dollars, if paid in advance.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the month.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Major E. M. Caldwell is appointed as agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive and give receipts for its subscription.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| VENNER. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Monday, 8 55.5 | For November, 1837. |
| Tuesday, 8 55.5 | 1st Nov. 11.11 |
| Wednesday, 7 05.0 | 2nd Nov. 11.11 |
| Thursday, 7 14.5 | 3rd Nov. 11.11 |
| Friday, 7 24.5 | 4th Nov. 11.11 |
| Saturday, 7 34.5 | 5th Nov. 11.11 |

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John McCull, dec'd., are informed that the same is now closed, and it is hoped that all persons who are indebted to the estate will settle the same by the 1st of December next, as it is absolutely necessary to have the estate closed.

J. M. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

For sale, 400 bushels of CORN, 1000 lbs. of and COTTON, and 1000 lbs. of and COTTON.

HORSES,

COWS,

PIGS,

SHEEP,

and

Wagon, Gig, and

Udders,

and

Likely NEGROES,

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Terms, credit, and made known on

of sale.

WM. H. NEEL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at the late residence of

James Latta, dec'd., on Thursday,

the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, all the

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Remarks of Mr. Caldwell.

On the 11th inst. the terms of Treasury Notes.

in General, November 1837.

Mr. Caldwell—An extraordinary course of events, with which all are too familiar to need detail, has separated, in fact, the government and the banks. What relation shall they bear hereafter? Shall the banks again be used as the fiscal agents of the government?—the depositaries of the public money?—and above all, shall their notes be considered and treated as money, in the receipt and expenditure of the government?—This is the great and leading question; one of the first magnitude and of great consequence. I have given it my most anxious and deliberate attention; and have come to the conclusion that we have reached the period when the interest of both the Government and the Banks forbids a re-union. I now propose to offer my reasons for this conclusion. I shall do it with that perfect frankness due to the subject, to the country, and to the position I occupy. All that I ask, is that I may be heard with a candid and fair-minded correspondence to the sincerity with which I shall deliver my sentiments.

Those who support a re-union of the Banks and the Government, have to overcome a preliminary difficulty. They are now separated by operation of law, and cannot be re-united while the present state of things continues, without repealing the law which has separated them. I ask, who is willing to propose its repeal? Is there any one, who during the suspension of specie payments, would advocate this employment as the fiscal agents of the Government; who would make them the depositaries of the public revenue, or who would receive and pay away their notes in the public debt? If there be none, then it results that the separation must continue for the present, and that the re-union must be the work of time, depending on the contingency of the resumption of specie payments.

But suppose this difficulty to be removed, and that the Banks were regularly resuming their notes, from what party in this body can the proposition come, or by which can it be supported, for a re-union between them and the Government?—Who, after what has happened, can advocate the re-union of the Government with the Banks?—Can the opposition, who for years have been denouncing it as the most dangerous instrument of power, and efficient means of corrupting and controlling the Government and country? Can they, after the exact fulfillment of all their predictions of disastrous consequences from the connection, now turn round and support that which they have so long and loudly denounced? We have heard much from the opposite side, of official experiments on the currency. I concur in the justice of the cause. Nothing can be more delicate than the currency. It ought never to be tampered with, nor touched, until it becomes absolutely necessary. But if official experiments justify severe censure, what condemnation would a repetition of an experiment that has so signally failed, both in the opinion of supporters and opponents, be to call down the bitter denunciation of those who tried it. If to make the experiment was fully, the repetition would be absurd. But if the experiment cannot support the measure, how can it be expected to receive support from the friends of the administration, in whose hands the experiment has so signally failed, as to call down from them censure and denunciation?

If, Mr. President, there be any one point fully established by experience and reason, I hold it to be the utter incompetency of the State Banks to furnish, of themselves, a sound stable currency. They may succeed in prosperous times, but the adverse current necessarily throws them into utter confusion. Nor has any device been found to give them the necessary strength and stability, but a great central controlling bank, instituted under the authority of this Government. I go further.—If we must continue our connection with the Banks—if we must receive and pay away their notes as money, we not only have the right to regulate and give uniformity and stability to them, but we are bound to do so, and to use the most efficient means for that purpose. The constitution makes it our duty to lay and collect the taxes and duties uniformly throughout the Union, to fulfil which we are bound to give the highest possible equality of value throughout every part of the country to whatever medium it may be collected in; and if that be bank notes, to adopt the most efficient means of accomplishing it, which experience has shown to be a Bank of the United States. This has been long my opinion. I reiterated it in 1816, and repeated it in my place here on the debate question in 1834. The only alternative, then, is, to give it as you may, between a disconnection, and a Bank of the United States. This is the real issue to which all must come, and ought now to be openly and fairly met.

But there are difficulties in the way of a National Bank, no less formidable than a re-connection with the State Banks. It is utterly impracticable at present to establish one. There is reason to believe that a majority of the people of the United States are deliberately and unalterably opposed to it. At all events, there is a numerous, respectable, and powerful party, who are and ever have been from the beginning of the Government, opposed to the Bank, and whose opinions thus long and firmly entertained, ought at least to be so much respected as to forbid the creation of one without an amendment to the constitution. To this must be added the insuperable difficulty, that the Executive branch of the Government is openly opposed to it, and pledged to interpose his veto, on constitutional grounds, should a bill pass to incorporate one. For four years at least, then, it will be impracticable to charter a Bank. What must be done in the mean time? Shall the Treasury be organized to perform the functions which have been recently discharged by the Banks, or shall the State institutions be again employed until a Bank can be created? In the one case we shall have the so much vilified and denounced Sub-Treasury, as it is called; and in the other, difficulties, by which they would be overwhelmed and embarrassed in their efforts. I hold it certain, that in prosperous times, when the State Banks are in full operation, it is impossible to establish a National Bank. Its creation, then, should be postponed until some disaster, similar to the present, shall again befall the country. But it requires little of the spirit of prophecy to see, that such another disaster would be the death of the whole system. Already it has had two paralytic strokes—the third would prove fatal.

But suppose these difficulties were overcome, I would still be opposed to the incorporation of a Bank. So far from affording the relief, which many anticipate, it would be the most disastrous measure that could be adopted. As great as is the calamity under which the country is suffering, it is nothing to what would follow the creation of such an institution, under existing circumstances. In order to compel the State institutions to pay specie, the Bank must have a capital as great, or nearly as great, in proportion to the existing institutions, as the late Bank had when established, to be of that day. This would give it an immense capital, not much less than one hundred millions of dollars, of which a large proportion, say twenty millions, must be specie. From what source is it to be derived? From the State Banks? It would empty their vaults, and leave them in the most helpless condition. From abroad, and England in particular; it would produce that revulsion current, which has lately covered the country with desolation. The tide is still running to Europe, and if forced back by any artificial cause, before the foreign debt is paid, cannot but be followed by the most disastrous consequences.

But suppose this difficulty were overcome, and the Bank re-established, I ask what would be the effect under such circumstances? Where would it find room for business, commensurate with its extended capital, without crushing the State institutions, established by the withdrawal of their means in order to create the instrument of their oppression? A few of the more vigorous might survive; but the far greater portion, with their debtors, creditors and stockholders would be involved in common ruin. The Bank would, indeed, give a specie currency, not by enabling the existing institutions to resume, but by destroying them and taking their place.

Those who take a different view, and so fondly anticipate relief from a National Bank, are deceived, by a supposed analogy between the present situation of the country, and that of 1816, when the late Bank was chartered, after the war with Great Britain. I was an actor in that scene, and may be permitted to speak in relation to it with some little authority. Between the two periods there is little or no analogy. They stand almost in contrast. In 1816, the Government was a debtor to the Banks, now it is a creditor; a difference of the greatest importance, as far as the present question is concerned. The Banks had over-issued it in 1816, but their over-issues were to the Government; a solvent and able debtor, whose credit held by the Banks in the shape of stocks was at par. It was their excessive issues to the Government on its stock, which mainly caused the suspension; in proof of which, it is remarkable fact, that the depreciation of bank paper under gold and silver, was about equal to the proportion which the Government stock held by the Banks bore to their issues. It was this excess that hung on the market and depressed the value of their notes. The solution is easy. The Banks took the Government stock payable in twelve years, and issued their notes for the same, payable on demand, in violation of the plainest principles of banking. It followed of course, that when their notes were presented for payment, they had nothing but Government stock to meet them. But its stock was at par, and all the Banks had to do was to go into market with the stock they held, and take up their notes, and then the

which would have been withdrawn from circulation, and the residue would have risen to par, or nearly par with gold and silver, when specie payments might be easily resumed. This they were unwilling to do. They were profiting every way; by drawing interest on the stock; by discounting on its capital, and by its continued rise in the market. It became necessary to compel them to surrender these advantages. Two methods presented themselves: one a bankruptcy law, the other a National Bank. I was opposed to the former, then, as I am now. I regarded it as a harsh unconstitutional measure—opposed to the rights of the States.—If they have not surrendered the rights to incorporate banks, as is conceded, its exercise cannot be controlled by the action of this Government, which has no power, but what is expressly granted, and no authority to control the States in the exercise of their reserved powers. It remained to resort to a National Bank, as the means of compulsion. It proved effectual. Specie payments were resumed, but even with this striking advantage, it was followed by great pressure in 1818, '19 and '20, as all who are old enough to remember that period must recollect. Such in fact, must ever be the consequences of resumption, when forced under the most favorable circumstances; and such is accordingly proved even in England with all her resources, and with all the caution she used in restoring a specie circulation, after the long suspension of 1797. What then would be its effects in the present condition of the country, when the Government is a creditor, instead of a debtor, where there are so many newly created Banks without established credit; then the over-issues are so great; and when so large a portion of the debtors are not in a condition to be coerced? As great as is the tide of disaster which is passing over the land, it would be no nothing to what would follow were a National Bank to be established as the means of coercing specie payments.

I am bound to speak without reserve on this important point. My opinion then, is, that if it should be determined to compel the restoration of specie payments by the agency of Banks, there is but one way, but to that I have insuperable objections. I mean the adoption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States as the fiscal agent of the Government. It is already in operation, and sustained by great resources and powerful connections both at home and abroad. Through its agency specie payments might undoubtedly be restored, and that with far less disaster than through a newly created Bank; but not without severe pressure. I cannot, however vote for such a measure. I cannot agree to give a preference, and such advantage to a Bank of one of the members of the confederacy, over that of others—a Bank dependent upon the will of a State, and subject to its influence and control. I cannot consent to confer such favors on the stockholders, many of whom, if rumor is to be trusted, are foreign capitalists, and without claim on the bounty of the Government. But if all these, and many other objections were overcome there is still one which I cannot surmount.

There has been, as we all know, a conflict between one of the departments of the Government and that institution, in which, in my opinion, the department was the assailant; but I cannot consent, after what has occurred, to give to the Bank a triumph over the Government, for such its adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government would necessarily be considered. It would degrade the Government in the eyes of our citizens and of the world, and go far to make that Bank the Government itself.

But if all these difficulties were overcome, there are others, to me, wholly insurmountable. I belong to the State Rights Party, which at all times, from the beginning of the Government to this day, has been opposed to such an institution, as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous. They have ever dreaded the Union of the political and monetary power; and the central action of the Government, to which it so strongly tends; and at all times have strenuously resisted their junction. Time and experience have confirmed the truth of their principles; and this store all other periods depart from them. Acting on them, I have never given my countenance or support to a National Bank, but under a compulsion, which I felt to be imperative, and never without an open declaration of my opinion as unfavorable to a Bank.

In supporting the Bank of 1816, I openly declared that as a question de nono, I would be decidedly against the Bank, and would be the last to give it my support. I also stated that in supporting the Bank then I yielded to the necessity of long established connexion between the Government and the banking system. I took the ground even at that early period, that as long as the connexion existed; so long as the Government received and paid away bank notes, as money, they were bound to regulate their value, and had no alternative but the establishment of a National Bank. I found the connexion in existence and established before my time, and over which I could have no control. I yielded to the necessity in order to correct the disordered state of the currency, which had fallen exclusively under the control of the States. I yielded to what I could not reverse, just as any member of the Senate now would, who might believe that Louisiana was unconstitutionally admitted into the Union, but who would nevertheless, feel compelled to vote to extend the laws to that State, as one of its members, on the ground that its admission was an act, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, which he could not reverse.

In 1834 I acted in conformity to the same principle, in proposing the renewal of the Bank charter for a short period. My object, as expressly avowed, was to use the bank to break the connexion between the Government and the banking system gradually, in order to avert the catastrophe which has now befallen us, and which I then clearly perceived. But the connexion which I believed to be irreversible in 1816, has now been broken by law. It is now an open question. I feel myself free for the first time to choose my course on this important subject, and in opposing a Bank, I act in conformity to principles which I have entertained ever since I have fully investigated the subject.

But my opposition to a re-union with the banks is not confined to objections limited to a National or State bank. It goes beyond and comprehends others of a more general nature relating to the currency which to me are decisive. I am of the impression that the connexion has a most pernicious influence over bank currency; that it tends to disturb that stability and uniformity of value which is essential to a sound currency, and is among the leading causes of that tendency to expansion and contraction, which experience has shown is incident to bank notes, as a currency. They are in my opinion, at best without the requisite qualities to constitute a currency even when unconnected with the Government, and are doubly disqualified by reason of that connexion, which subjects them to sudden expansions and contractions, and exposes them to fatal catastrophes, such as the present.

I will explain my views. A bank note circulates not merely on account of the credit of the institution by which it is issued, but because Government receives it like gold and silver in all its dues, and thus adds its own credit to that of the bank. It, in fact, virtually endorses on the note of every specie paying bank "receivable by Government in its dues." To understand how greatly this adds to the circulation of bank notes, we must remember that Government is the great money dealer of the country, and the holder of immense public domains, and that it has the power of creating a demand against every citizen as high as it pleases, in the shape of a tax or a duty, which can be discharged, as the law now is, only by bank notes or gold and silver. This, of course, cannot but add greatly to the circulation of bank notes, and contribute much to their circulation, though it may be difficult to determine with any precision to what extent. It certainly is very great. For why is it that an individual of the first credit, whose responsibility is so indisputable, that his friend of equal credit endorses his note for nothing, should put his name with his friends, being their joint credit, into a bank and take out the notes of a bank, which is in fact but the credit of the bank itself, and pays six per cent. discount between the credit of himself and friend and that of the bank? The known and established credit of the bank may be one reason, but there is another and powerful one. The Government treats the credit of the bank as gold and silver in all its transactions, and does not treat the credit of individuals in the same manner. To test the truth, let us reverse the case, and suppose the Government to treat the joint credit of the individuals as money, and not the credit of the bank, and is it not obvious that instead of borrowing from the bank and paying six per cent. discount, the bank would be glad to borrow from them on the same terms. From this we may perceive the powerful influence which bank circulation derives from the connexion with the credit of the Government.

It follows as a necessary consequence, that to the extent of this influence, the issue of the banks expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of the fiscal action of the Government; with the increase of its duties, taxes, income and expenditure; with the deposits in its vaults acting as additional capital, and the amount of bank notes withdrawn, in consequence, from circulation; all of which must directly affect the amount of their business and issues, and bank currency must of course partake of all those vibrations to which the fiscal action of the Government is necessarily exposed, and when great and sudden, must expose the system to catastrophes, such as we now witness. In fact a more suitable instance cannot be selected to illustrate the truth of what I assert, than the present; as I shall proceed to show.

To understand the causes which have led to the present state of things, we must go back to the year 1834, when the tariff system triumphed in Congress—a system which imposed duties, not for the purpose of revenue, but to encourage the industry of one portion of the Union at the expense of the other. This was followed up by the act of 1836 which consummated the system. It raised the duties so extravagantly, that out of an annual importation of fifty four millions, thirty two passed into the treasury; that is, the Government took one half for the liberty of introducing the other. Countless millions were thus poured into the Treas-

ury beyond the wants of the Government, which became in time the source of the most extravagant expenditures. This vast increase of receipts and expenditures, was followed by a corresponding expansion of the business of the banks. They had to discount and issue freely to enable the merchants to pay their duty bonds, as well as to meet the vastly increased expenditures of the Government. Another effect followed the act of 1838, which gave a still further expansion to the action of the banks and which is worthy of notice. It turned the exchange with England in favor of the country. That portion of the proceeds of our exports, which in consequence of the high duties, could no longer return with profit in the usual articles, which we had been in the habit of receiving principally from that country in exchange for our exports, returned in gold and silver, in order to purchase similar articles at the north. This was the first cause which gave that western direction to the precious metals, the revulsive return of which has been followed by so many disasters. With the exchange in our favor, and consequently no demand for gold and silver abroad, and the vast demand for money attendant on an increase of the revenue, almost every restraint was removed on the discounts and issues of the banks, especially in the northern section of the Union, where these causes principally operated. With their increase, wages and prices of every description rose in proportion, followed of course by an increasing demand on the banks for further issues. This is the true cause of that expansion of the currency, which began about the commencement of the late administration; but which was erroneously charged by it to the Bank of the United States. It rose out of the action of the Government. The bank in increasing its business, acted in obedience to the condition of things at the time, and in conformity with the banks generally, in the same section. It was at this juncture that the late administration came into power—a juncture remarkable in many respects, but more especially in relation to the question of the currency. Most of the causes which have since terminated in the complete prostration of the banks and the commercial prostration of the country were in full activity.

Another cause about that time, (I do not remember the precise date,) began to produce powerful effects; I refer to the last repeal of the charter of the Bank of England. It was renewed for ten years, and among other provisions contained one making the notes of that bank a legal tender in all cases except those of the bank and its creditors. The effect was to disperse still further with the use of the precious metals in that great commercial country, which, of course, caused them to flow out in every direction through the various channels of its commerce. A large portion took their direction homeward, and served still further to increase the current which, from causes already enumerated, was flowing so strongly in this direction and which still further increased the force of the retarding current, on the turn of the tide.

The administration did not comprehend these difficulties and dangers which surrounded it. Instead of perceiving the true reason of the expansion of the currency, and adopting the measures necessary to arrest it, they attributed it to the Bank of the United States, and made it the cause or pretext for waging war upon that institution. Among the first acts of hostility, the deposits were removed and transferred to selected State banks; the effect of which, instead of retarding the tendency to expansion, was to throw off the only restraint that held the banking institutions of the country in check; and of course gave to the swelling tide which was destined to deluge the country, a powerful impulse. Banks sprung up in every direction; discounts and issues increased almost without limitation; and an immense surplus revenue accumulated in the deposit banks, which after the payment of the public debt the most extravagant appropriations could not exhaust, and which acted as additional banking capital; the value of money daily depreciated; prices rose, and then commenced those unbounded speculations; particularly in public lands, which was transferred, by millions of acres, from the public to the speculators for worthless bank notes, till at length the swelling flood was checked and the revulsive current burst its barriers, and overspread and desolated the land.

The first check came from the Bank of England, which, alarmed at the loss of its precious metals, refused to discount American bills, in order to prevent further decrease of its cash means, and cause a return of those which it had lost. Then followed the execution of the deposits act, which, instead of a remedial measure, as it might have been made, if properly executed, was made the instrument of weakening the banks at the point of pressure, especially in the great metropolis of the Union where so large a portion of the surplus revenue accumulated. And, finally the Treasury order, which still further weakened their banks, by withdrawing those cash means to be invested in public lands at the west.

It is often easy to prevent what cannot be remedied, which the present instance strongly illustrates. If the administration had formed a true conception of the danger in time, what has since happened might have been easily averted. The near approach of the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank would have afforded ample means of staying the deluge, if it had been timely and properly used. I saw it then, and proposed to renew the charter for a limited period, with such modifications as would have effectually resisted the increasing expansion of the currency; and at the same time gradually and finally wear out the connexion between the bank and the Government. To use the expression I then used, "to unbank the banks," to let down the system easily and so to effect the separation between the bank and the Government as to avoid the possibility of that shock which I then saw was inevitable without some such remedy. The moment was eminently propitious. The precious metals were flowing on us from every quarter; and the vigorous measures I proposed to adopt in the renewal of the charter, could have effectually arrested the increase of banks, and checked the excess of their discounts and issues; so that the accumulating mass of gold and silver instead of being converted into bank capital and swelling the tide of paper circulation, would have been substituted in the place of bank notes, as a permanent and wholesome addition to the currency of the country.

But neither the administration nor the opposition sustained me, and the precious opportunity passed unseized. I then clearly saw the coming calamity was inevitable, and it has neither arrived sooner, nor is it greater, than what I expected. Such are the leading causes which have produced the present disordered state of the currency. There are others of a minor character, connected with the general condition of the commercial world, and the operation of the Executive branch of the Government, but which of them-

...selves would have produced but little effect. To repeat the errors in a few words, the vast increase which the tariff of 1894 and '95 gave to the fiscal action of the Government, combined with the causes I have enumerated, gave the first impulse to the expansion of the currency. These in turn gave that extraordinary impulse to overtrading and speculation (they are effects, and not causes) which has finally terminated in the present calamity. It may thus be ultimately traced to the connection between the banks and the Government; and it is not a little remarkable that the suspension of specie payments in 1816, in this country, and that of 1793, in Great Britain, were produced by like causes.

There is another reason against the union of the Government and the banks, intimately connected with that under consideration, which I shall next proceed to state. It gives a preference to one portion of citizens over another, that is neither fair, equal, nor consistent with the spirit of our institutions. That the connection between the bank and the Government; the receiving and paying away their notes as cash, and the use of the public money from the time of the collection to the disbursement, is the source of immense profit to the banks, cannot be questioned. It is impossible, as I have said, to ascertain with any precision to what extent their issues and circulation depend upon it, but it certainly constitutes a large proportion. A single illustration may throw light upon this point. Suppose the Government were to take up the various beggars in the street and enter into a contract with him, that nothing should be received in its dues, or for the sales of the public lands in future, except gold and silver and his promissory notes, and that he should have the use of the public funds, from the time of their collection until their disbursement. Can any one estimate the wealth which such a contract would confer? His notes would circulate far and wide, over the whole extent of the Union, would be the medium through which the exchanges of the country would be performed, and his ample and extended credit would give him a control over all the banking institutions and moneyed transactions of the community. The possession of an hundred millions would not give a control more effectual. I ask would it be equal, would it be consistent with the spirit of our institutions to confer such advantages on any individual? And if not on one, should it be conferred on any number. And if not, why should it be conferred on any corporate body of individuals? How can they possibly be entitled to benefits so vast, which all must acknowledge could not be justly conferred on any number of unincorporated individuals?

I state not these views with any intention of bringing down odium on banking institutions. I have no unkind feelings towards them whatever. I do not hold them responsible for the present state of things. It has grown up gradually, without either the banks or the community perceiving the consequences which have followed the connection between them. My object is to state facts as they exist, that the truth may be seen in time by all. This is an age of investigation. The public mind is broadly awake upon all important subjects. It affects the interest and condition of the whole community, and will be investigated to the bottom. Nothing will be left unexplored, and it is for the interest of both the banks and of the community, that the evils incident to the connection should be fully understood, in time, and the connection be gradually terminated, before such convulsions shall follow as to sweep away the whole system, with its advantages as well as disadvantages.

But it is not between citizen and citizen that the connection is unfair and unequal. It is as much so between one portion of the country and another. The connection of the Government with the banks, whether it be with a combination of State banks, or with a National institution, will necessarily centralize the action of the system at the principal point of collection and disbursement, and at which the mother bank or the head of the league of State banks must be located. From that point the whole system, through the connection with the Government will be enabled to control the exchanges both at home and abroad; and with it the commerce, foreign and domestic, including exports and imports. After what has been said, these points will require but little illustration. A single one will be sufficient: and I will take, as in the former instance, that of an individual.

(To be concluded.)

Lamentable Occurrence.—A melancholy accident occurred in the family of William Cogswell, at Jamaica, L. I., on Monday by the explosion of a can of spirit gas. It appears that Mrs. Cogswell and infant were in bed, and Mr. C. had undressed himself, but undertook to replenish a lamp, while lit, with spirit gas, when the whole ignited and exploded so as to be mistaken for a small cannon by the neighbors. This filled the chamber, a very small one, with a volume of flame. Mr. C. in his agony and terror, burst through a window and sat on the shed calling in intense misery for help. Mrs. C. sprang for the door which was locked and bolted, and after some time she escaped with her babe and shut the door, which had a great tendency to save the house. Mr. C. was taken to a neighboring house and medical aid procured, but without avail. He died on the following morning and the child on the afternoon of the same day. The unfortunate mother was so dreadfully burnt that the soles of her feet peeled off, and her demise was momentarily expected.

The hundred largest Cities in the World.—A recent German publication gives the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Peking, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hanoischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; West Chang, 800,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Bernares, 530,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Gen. Jackson was in Nashville on the 26th ult., on a visit to his friends—to console with them, perhaps, on the late ejection of Mr. Grundy from the Senate of the United States.

Convention of Editors.

According to previous notice, a Convention of the Editors of North Carolina assembled at the court-house in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of November, inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for the mutual benefit of the whole fraternity.

The following presses were represented, viz: the *Standard*, *Star* and *Register*, of Raleigh; the *Recorder*, Hillsborough; the *Western Carolinian* and *Carolina Watchman*, Salisbury; *Southern Citizen*, Ashborough; *Spectator*, Newbern; *Observer*, Fayetteville; *Telescope*, Greensboro'; *Free Press*, Tarboro'; *Journal*, Charlotte; and *Spectator*, Milton.

On motion of Mr. Loring, Mr. Heartt, of the *Recorder*, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Gales, of the *Register* Secretary. After a free interchange of opinion, relative to the appropriate matters for the consideration of the Convention, on motion of Mr. Lemay, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Gales, Loring and Hampton, were appointed, with instructions to embody in a Preamble and Resolutions, the views of the Convention, and report the same to the Convention, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Gales, from the committee yesterday appointed, made the following report:

Of all the advantages which have resulted from what are called modern discoveries, it is now universally admitted that not one has produced so much benefit to society, as the art of printing. Its prodigious effect, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, is beyond estimation. Let political theorists argue as they may—let their wire-drawn speculations trace relations between things remote, and connect them by chains too subtle for the eye of common sense—let them account for the diffusive range of popular principles and their necessary concomitants, popular institutions—let them impute their stability to peculiar forms—see trace these wondrous effects to a single wondrous cause—THE PRESS.

This conclusion results from the reflection of a moment. What was the moral condition of man, at the epoch of the discovery of the art of printing? Monkish superstition hung like an incubus of night upon him. Kings ruled by direct permission of Heaven. The thunders of the Vatican spread consternation through entire kingdoms. It was the press that dissolved the spell. This was the great light that burst upon the world and dispelled its more than midnight darkness. This it was that gave wings to the spirit of the Reformation—a Reformation that extended far beyond the pale of the Church. It unfettered the intellect, and left free the human mind. It raised man from the dust, and taught him that he was not born the slave of his fellow-man. It stripped tyranny of its mask, and placed power and right in happy counterpoise. It disseminated those immutable principles, which teach us that the end of all governments must be the happiness of man.

Such was the Press; but the fact is not to be concealed, that its present condition is far beneath what it should be, whilst the profits and character to be acquired by its conductors, are far from being commensurate with the benefits it has, and is still conferring upon society at large. Instead of being the luminary of truth and intelligence, it has been unfortunately converted, in too many instances, into a vehicle of rivalry and personal defamation. In the political contest, instead of candid and conscientious approval or condemnation of measures, it has drawn forth from private life the venial errors of men, and exaggerating an hundred-fold, has held them up to the public contempt and ridicule. Your committee are, however, gratified by the reflection that the press of North Carolina is as little obnoxious to these strictures as that of any other State in the Union. But we have all occasionally gone astray; and to elevate the character of the press, its conductors must carefully guard against those departures from a correct course, which have so great a tendency to impair its usefulness. By studiously cultivating a mutual spirit of kindness and forbearance, and by doing justice to one another, the conductors of the Press may raise it above the influences which have depressed it.

To aid in this "consummation, so devoutly to be wished," your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

- Resolved, That it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of those to whom is confided the control of a free Press, so to conduct it, that whilst, on the one hand, its whole energies shall be brought to bear upon public wrongs, the greatest care should be exercised, that, in no case, shall it violate the sanctity of private life. To this end, Editors should carefully abstain in their discussions, from personalities and indecorous language. They should counsel Correspondents, in their heated controversies, to respect the character of the Press and the community, or to find the means of publication elsewhere; and, in a word, they should endeavor to make the Press, what it ought to be, the advocate of morality, rational and social order—the promoter of Arts, Science and Industry—and last, though far from least, the incorruptible champion of our Constitution and Laws.
- Resolved, That it is the ardent desire of the members of this Convention, to advance the interests of all the Editorial Fraternity throughout the State, and that we pledge ourselves to one another, that that object, and to cultivate the good will and kind feelings of our brethren.
- Resolved, That no statement or communication in relation to personal disputes or private con-

troversies shall be admitted into the columns of the public Journals of this State, or otherwise than as an Advertisement, and that no such Advertisements be charged for by such Advertisements.

And further, that in no instance, will we insert an advertisement of a husband against his wife.

4. Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the necessity of having some uniform rules for our government in estimating the prices of Job Work and Advertisements, and for this purpose, that the following Table of charges be submitted to our brethren throughout the State, with a recommendation that they unanimously conform thereto:

ADVERTISEMENTS.
The first insertion of an Advertisement, not exceeding a square, or 240 ems, One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance. Longer Advertisements in like proportion.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements.
To be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. to be made from the regular prices to Advertisers by the year.

PAMPHLETS.
The printing of Pamphlets to be charged as follows: Eighty cents for composing every 1000 ems, and a like sum for the printing of every Teken—to which must be added the price of paper, folding, stitching, covering, cutting, &c.

BOOK WORK.
Where the number of pages exceed 50, and the number of copies furnished be more than 1000, to be charged 50 cents only for composition, and the same for Press Work, per Teken. Rule and Figure work to be charged double price.

JOB WORK.
Circulars and Addresses to be charged as Pamphlets.

Handbills, on Foolscap, quarto or other paper of that size, for 30 copies \$1 50, for 50 copies \$2, and 75 cents for every additional 100 copies.

Handbills on Medium, Royal or Super Royal quarto, for 30 copies \$2 50, for 50 copies \$3, and \$1 for every additional 100 copies.

These prices are intended to apply to ordinary Jobs of the sizes stated. When the matter is printed closely and embraces a greater number of ems than usual, then the Job to be charged at Pamphlet rates.

HORSE BILLS.—For a light one, 20 copies, \$3. Large ones in proportion, according to the size and number printed.

Small Cards, a single pack \$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

Large Cards, a single pack \$3, and \$1 25 for every additional pack.

Blanks kept regularly on hand for sale, to be charged 75 cents per quire. Blanks printed to special order, for a single quire \$2, for every additional quire under five, \$1; exceeding five quires 75 cents per quire.

5. Resolved, That we will not employ any Journeyman Printer, or person pretending to be such, who has not served a regular apprenticeship, or who has failed to comply with his engagements to his master; or whose habits of honesty are justly impeachable.

6. Resolved, That if any Journeyman shall leave the employment of any Publisher, in debt to his employer, and without his consent, upon advertisement thereof, we will not employ such Journeyman, until he shall be reinstated in character by satisfaction to his said Employer.

7. Resolved, That the regulations adopted by this Convention, be in force, from and after the first of January, 1838, provided, That three-fourths of the Editors of the State shall, by that time, have signified their assent to the same.

8. Resolved, That in order to ascertain the sense of those Proprietors of Printing establishments, not represented in this Convention, Messrs. Gales, Loring and Lemay, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to address a letter to each of them, asking their assent thereto, which, if given, shall be as binding as if they were here represented.

9. Resolved, That if any Editor or Publisher shall fulfill his pledge, after agreeing to the Resolutions adopted by this Convention, all personal intercourse with him be immediately discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Loring, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Swain,

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, be, and he is hereby authorized to call another meeting of the Editors of the State, whenever a majority thereof shall make a request of him to that effect.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretary, and the same adjourned sine die.

DENNIS HEARTT, Chairman.

WESTON B. GALEX, Secretary.

M'NUTT, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The democratic candidate for Governor in Mississippi, is Maj. A. G. McNutt. The imputations against his private character are of a most extraordinary kind, to be made against any man—to say nothing of the accused being the aspirant to the chief magistracy of a state. It seems, from a communication in the Southern Whig, made by Gen. H. S. Foote, formerly of this State that during the insurrection excitement in Mississippi, a very wealthy man by the name of Cameron was murdered. Certain negroes were tried and executed for the crime. Among the rest, was a free negro, Mercer Bird, who caused to be drawn up a confession or development of the facts of the case. This confession was to have been published; but it was not. Its contents are not stated; but they are strongly insinuated, and Gen. Foote says, it would have consigned the character of A. G. McNutt to infamy. Bird affirmed the truth of his narrative to the last, and when he was about to be buried into eternity, he prayed that he might never see Heaven or happiness, if there was a single untruth in his statement. His statement, however, might be false, but the sequel of the story gives it fearful probability. McNutt, though a close man, and without any obvious motive, expended large sums of money, in having Bird condemned and executed. In eight short months after the death of Cameron, he (McNutt) married Cameron's widow, and took possession of his large estate. This is but a glance at the subject; the communication of Gen. Foote is enough to thrill the heart with horror. Whether McNutt be innocent or guilty of the crime imputed unless his feelings be exceedingly callous, it is hardly to be supposed that he will permit General Foote to live in peace and quiet, after his most extraordinary publication.—*Tus. Monitor.*

A curious mistake, if it is one.—On the 22d of July last, the Secretary of War issued an order authorizing the enlistment of seven hundred Indians, in bands of 50 each, upon the following terms, for six months' service:

To each leader of a band, \$417 00
To each of the others, \$70 00

Under this order 200 Delaware and Shawnees had arrived at St. Louis and embarked for Florida. Subsequently, another order was received alleging that there was a mistake in the previous order, and that instead of \$370 it should have been only \$70.

A special messenger left St. Louis on Sunday last in the Steam Boat Alton for New Orleans, to bear the intelligence of the mistake to the Indians. It was supposed he would not reach them until after they had arrived in Florida.

It is really remarkable that such a mistake should have occurred and remain undetected for two months. The editor of the St. Louis Republican thinks that Pontecott became fearful, that giving Indians eight times as much pay as our own volunteers, would be unpopular, and, therefore, pretended there was a mistake.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

[The National Intelligencer, on inquiry at the War Department, found that the mistake originated with a Clerk, and not the Sec'y.]

Wm. L. Nay, a Van Buren Representative in the last Congress from Illinois, has published a pamphlet in which he accuses the leaders of his party of diverse acts of corruption. Among others he enumerates a pretty long list of Amos Kendall's relatives who have been provided with lucrative offices in the post office department. Two or three of them are in the *Dead Letter* office. Kendall placed them there to pocket the money found in the dead letters returned to the general post office. This is a more serious charge than we ever saw preferred against the Postmaster General by his political opponents. But then these official geotry doublemen know each other better than the whigs know them.—*Kentucky Journal.*

A Court in Michigan.—The papers give an account of a very strange proceeding in a late trial before a court in Pontiac, Michigan. Benjamin Irish had sued George W. Winner for the recovery of a bet made upon the result of the election. Among other witnesses in favor of the plaintiff, was Samuel N. Gantt, editor of the Administration paper in Pontiac, and a candidate for the State Legislature. Being asked by the defendant whether he was interested in the event of the suit, he replied that he had promised the plaintiff to help him to pay the expenses of the suit—had also promised to help five others to tar and feather the defendant, and carry him out of the village. He knew the ballot box had been robbed, and he did not care who was to be hanged.

The defendant objected to receive Gantt's evidence, and commenced making remarks to the Court in support of the objection. Gantt rose, drew up his chair, and said, "If he (meaning Mr. Winner,) says any thing that insinuates against me, by—I'll knock him down."

The defendant to the Court:—"I do not intend to insinuate anything against anybody. I only wish to show the Court the impropriety of receiving Mr. Gantt's testimony, and I trust the Court will protect me. It is a strange state of things indeed, if I must be openly assaulted in a court of justice. [The defendant recommenced his remarks, and Gantt again rose, drew his chair and swore he would knock him down if he insinuated anything against him.]

The defendant to the Court:—"Will the Court protect me by ordering an officer to take the fellow in custody?"

Equire Henderson:—"No I shan't." [Winking to Gantt.]

The defendant to the Court:—"Very good, sir, then I shall protect myself." Here the defendant drew from his pocket a pair of small pistols, cocked them, held one in each hand, and proceeded with his remarks to the Court. Gantt turned pale, and his lips quivered, he dropped his chair, retreated to the back part of the Court room. Equire Henderson then said that the further consideration of the objection would be postponed at that time, upon which the defendant coolly replaced his pistols in his pocket, and took his seat.

The case was at last committed to the jury, who could not agree; and Mr. Justice Henderson is accused of having forged a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. On this accusation he has been arrested.

Murder and Robbery at Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Lyman, a Clerk of Mr. Horace Hooker, while on his way to his house, on Monday evening, was shot dead with a pistol by a robber who came up behind him.

His pockets were rifled of his watch and what money he had in them.

In falling, his hat rolled some distance from his body, and was found in the morning, containing \$5000, which it is supposed induced the murder.

Nothing was known of the murder till the next morning, when the body was found. The report and flash of the pistol were heard and seen, but it was supposed to have been fired at a dog.

The citizens are greatly excited. Several arrests have been made. The Mayor of the city and the sheriff of the county have each offered a reward of \$500.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

GOOD LUCK.

The following from the London Spectator, regarding an Irishman, furnishes a striking instance of good luck.

The late John White, the celebrated Irish millwright, commenced life as a poor boy in a book stall, and finished by representing in his engagements and dress the three emperors, four countries in Parliament, having succeeded in carrying together such an immense lot to purchase a pamphlet, as to drive a stationary, he fastened his book to his back, and set up himself as a pedlar. His tow performed, and his stock steadily disposed of, he turned his once more towards Dublin, to replenish his knapsack and add to his store. When thirty miles short of his destination, he tired into a field adjoining the high road, drew off a urinal, and wash it down from his rivulet upon whose banks his humble abode had been made. That over, he renewed his journey, arriving towards the evening of the following day at his destination. The succeeding morning saw him fully equipped with new merchandise, when he left his quarters for good. The great caravan bag, his then strong box, had been washed, and he was again a beggar.

Almost in despair of a desperate search made in the cellar wherein he had deposited his urinal, at length the idea flashed upon him, "could he have dropped it where?" the river side, he had dried and steeped drink from the stream? Instantly the man was retraced, and at the end of the half starved and dead with travel, the man and his contents were found upon the bank of a public path, within a few yards of a turnpike road. After this it is not surprising that in a few years we find him in a permanent business as a bookseller in Dublin. It was during the period when the money for lottery operations was at its height. Like others in the lottery business, he was and, upon the whole, he was a success. He gave two half tickets to the act of catching the ball, and in London when a young woman entered his shop inquired for a matchbox. He told her the case stood, that he had but two left remaining, which he was about sending at that moment. After interchanging of badinage, "Come," said the lady, "shall I buy one of the halves and you will be the other, and should the ticket turn out to be a prize, we will marry and join our fortunes together." So it was; the ticket was a twenty thousand pound prize, and they were married, the fruit of the union being the three senators already spoken of.

Laughable Scene in Dublin.—The following scene took place at the nomination of the candidates in Dublin:—

Mr. West, the opposing candidate, repelling the charge of crassity to his own Catholicism, and that Mr.

Connel and often accused him of being but he was no borrowed plumage. If O'Connell prided himself on personal prowess, let him stand forth undaunted a Bond-street persequer's handkerchief and then let all judge and say which the handsome man. Mr. O'Connell, taking his head covering with one hand and off his boots, and appeared in his suit of native nakedness—not a hair between him and the chandelier above his head. It is impossible to describe the effect of such a rich incident. O'Connell's face beamed with frolic and fun; he roared and all roared in triumph, as it were, at the ready answer to Mr. West's appeal for a judgment on his beauty. The whole court, the candidates, orange-men, green-men, and seemed for a while to drop all recollections of the contest, and to indulge in one of those most exciting and whimsical scenes witnessed.

Awful Prediction.—A learned astronomer of Bremen, has made a calculation which is enough to make one tremble at the dreadful fate of property. According to the calculations of this sage, after a lapse of 53,000 years, a comet will approach the earth in the same proximity as it does now, after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles, and then if its attraction equals that of earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and a deluge will necessarily ensue! After a lapse of 32,000 years, this comet will clash the earth!

Good News.—The last Vicksburg signal makes the important announcement that the days of lynching are over in that city! We are glad to hear it.

The withered Arm.—Every person, after understanding God's commands, and obedience until the power of the Holy Spirit is exerted upon him to lead him to the same, he is almost precisely in the condition of the man with the withered hand, if the Saviour had directed him to stretch forth, he had stood waiting, before the effort, to have life restored to it. Must feel, he thinks, the blood beginning to circulate, and sensation returning, before he has any thing to do! His arm would be such a case, remain withered forever. The soul which has sunk into the lethargy of waiting for God's spirit, may wait for it in vain. Man must repent, himself, must love God, himself; he must do his duty. God will not do the work for us; he will only infuse the spiritual life by which it is to be done.

Facts are stubborn things.—The following is copied from the New Brunswick (N. B.) Freeman. They are facts on the point, and should be well weighed by every lover of his country.

It is a fact, that when the present party came into power, the country was at peace, prosperous and happy.

It is a fact, that we are now at war, and in a state of deplorable misery and ruin.

It is a fact, that the party promised to make the nation better off than they found it.

It is a fact, that it is incomparably worse.

It is a fact, that they promised reform in every branch of the administration of affairs.

It is a fact, that these abuses have increased ten-fold.

It is a fact, that they promised economy in the national expenditures. This was a radical point with them.

It is a fact, that these expenditures have increased three-fold.

It is a fact, that an expenditure of thirty millions a year, under the administration of Mr. Adams, was deemed so extravagant as to be cause of his dismissal from office.

It is a fact, that these expenditures are between thirty and forty millions a year, and more called for.

It is a fact, that under former administrations, the sending of numerous diplomatic agents abroad was considered ground for complaint, and a source of great expiation.

It is a fact, that this description of agents were numerous now, and much more expensive than they have ever been.

It is a fact, that the occasional employment of the administration of persons who were once considered as disreputable, and made a laughing stock.

It is a fact, that the members of Congress have been employed by the party in power, two or three to one than have received office under former administrations.

It is a fact, that the present party found the country in a state of peace, and of the best description.

It is a fact, that money is now ruinously expended, and hardly worth having when obtained.

It is a fact, that silver and gold were as common as paper, when this party took the government.

It is a fact, that it is now only to be had by office holders, and the favorites of administration.

It is a fact, that silver and gold were the property of the people.

It is a fact, that they are now in the exclusive enjoyment and control of government.

It is a fact, that from the very day that the present party came into power, they have been endeavoring to restore the currency of the nation.

It is a fact, that this capital is now diminished, the industry paralyzed, the currency in utterable confusion.

It is a fact, that the present party have control in almost all the States, as well as the U. States.

It is a fact, that wherever they have gained power it has been to the public detriment.

It is a fact, that with a surplus revenue of Treasury one year ago, of more than millions, the Treasury is now declared bankrupt.

It is a fact, that of this immense revenue nearly forty millions were set apart by and solemnly pledged to the States, but notwithstanding this appropriation the administration laid violent upon it, and spent nearly ten millions so that it cannot now be had by the States.

It is a fact, that all the efforts, of the party have been directed as they attempt to give us a better currency than we have before enjoyed, and that the uniformity of these efforts has been, and the result is to fasten upon the nation an irreparable paper currency.

It is a fact, that we have been promised for the last eight years, a currency of hard gold and silver—and nothing else, but we have now got a currency of paper—nothing else.

It is a fact, that in all the essential qualities for the government of the country, the party in power have proved themselves inferior or incompetent; and that in all points in which they so freely indulged, they fulfilled such only as have been the curse of the nation.

It is a fact, that the identical plan now adopted by the administration, of making a party of the breaches pockets of ten and officers, was denounced by the people three years ago, as "disorganizing, revolutionary, and subversive of the principles of the government."

It is a fact, that the patience of the people, under these severe trials and persecutions, is becoming nearly exhausted, and that they begin to conclude it high time to try some body else.

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Charlotte:

Friday, November 17, 1837.

The obituary notice from Caharris was received too late for this week's paper.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—In to-day's paper we lay before our readers a part of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes (not the Sub-Treasury bill as we stated in our last). It is said by Mr. Calhoun and his friends that he has been always in favor of a divorce of the Government from the banks, and that in advocating the recommendation of the President he was only carrying out his own principles.

If this was the case why was a divorce not proposed in 1816, when he was such a warm advocate for chartering the Bank of the United States, the obligation to continue the connection was not any more binding then than now, and it seems to us, just as easy to be accomplished.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that Col. Benton breached this plan, and that Mr. Calhoun adhered to it in his speech of 1834, as an alternative to be deprecated rather than to be adopted of choice. If this is the case, we think Mr. Calhoun has placed himself in a dilemma from which it will be hard for him to extricate himself.

See the proceedings of the Editorial Convention in a preceding column. We were prevented from attending the Convention, and our Press was represented by a friend. The whole proceedings meet with our entire approbation.

The Mint, &c.—In our last, we promised that our friend of the Watchman should bear from us this week relative to his queries. We are sorry we cannot answer them categorically, but we will give him such information as has come to our ears, and should our answers not please him, we refer him to the Superintendent. We understand that the Mint is expected to commence coining the "mint drops" next week. The building and apparatus cost the Government about \$10,000.

It is out of our power to say how long it will take to coin the \$5,000 worth of gold, and we are inclined to believe that the Merchants have disposed of most of the gold on hand to meet their payments at the North. We have no means of ascertaining the expense per month, that depending upon circumstances, it being greater some months than at others. The salaries of the officers can be ascertained on referring to the law, which we have not at hand. The number of officers and men can be ascertained in the same way. The effect the establishment will have towards relieving the pressure on the times and restoring specie payments is a mystery, we opine, would puzzle honest Tom Benton, the Father of the Gold Hunting, much less we who profess to know but little on the subject. We believe most of the mines in the neighborhood of Charlotte are doing a small business, but we have no means of ascertaining their yield. We are unable to say how Dr. Fox, Jimmy Hutchison and the rest of the Republican family like the fulfillment of their golden promises. Neither can we give any information relative to their explanations of the utility of this establishment to the people. It is very seldom that we see either the Doctor or Jimmy Hutchison. One is engaged in the pleasures of the chase and administering La-bells and No. 6, and the other has been indisposed for some time.

Slender refuted.—We noticed in our last, a statement made by the New York Journal of Commerce, on the authority of a waiter and a Mr. Mather, relative to the inhuman treatment of the surviving passengers of the steamer Home by wreckers on the coast of this State. We place before the Newbern Spectator, (and for the character of the State we rejoice in it) that it is pronounced by the sufferers themselves to be a "time of unmitigated and pious falsehoods."

The Spectator remarks: "We conversed with nearly all the passengers who escaped, say sixteen out of the twenty, and every one of them charged the pilfering that was done, and which was not extensive, to the crew alone. Any editor who will make such a charge as the one alluded to against our innocent community, on the authority of a 'waiter' and a Mr. Mather, richly deserves to have his ears cropped. We hope the citizens of Washington will demand from Capt. Curtis, on his return, his knowledge of the facts which he so boldly asserted in promulgating in New York to the disgrace of this community."

Ship Susquehanna.—The report of a piracy being committed on the ship Susquehanna turns out to be unfounded. Capt. Spiney of the steamboat New York, reports that on Sunday the 22d ult. (the day after the supposed piracy) he ran so close to the above ship, that he read her name with the naked eye, and saw the lady and gentleman passengers promounging the quarter deck, perfectly calm—the ship then being to the eastward of Cape Hatteras. The New York Courier gives the following probable explanation of what the Delaware pilots mistook for the piracy of the Susquehanna: "The owner of the ship Britannia, of this port, has received a letter from Captain Clark, her commander, who states that on his voyage from Liverpool to Savannah, he was detained three days off the Cape of Delaware; that, being in want of oil, candles, &c. he spoke a schooner for the purpose of obtaining a supply of them, and did obtain such a supply on Saturday, the 21st ultimo. Now, the Britannia has a bright sail, is an old New York packet, and very much resembles the Susquehanna in appearance."

The Government at their duty work again.—It appears from the following extract from the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that Mr. Van Buren has been following so far in the "footsteps" of his illustrious predecessor as to be writing letters to New York to try and influence the elections in that State, which took place on the 14th instant.

"To my certain knowledge, and the fact can be proved, if necessary, Mr. Van Buren has sent letters after letters to this city within the few past weeks, saying that the fate of himself and his party depended upon the result of the election here and in the State! Mr. Van Buren has written personally to many of his friends, promising and cajoling, threatening and entreating, his political friends to support the Tammany Union-Loco-Foco-Fanny Wright ticket. Money has come in here from Washington, thousands upon thousands of dollars."

It also appears, from the following resolution, adopted at a numerous meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Fifteenth Ward, that the "heaven-born" Ames has been using his influence to render his master "some service" in the election. How long will the people tamely submit to be dictated to by their servants? We hope such a rebuke will be given by New York as to make every office-holder tremble in his seat:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of astonishment and indignation, of the interference of Ames Kendall, Post Master General of the U. S. in our local politics, in his recent communication to Levi D. Slamm; and that the part taken by other officers of the General Government, servants of us, the people, in our city affairs, and their efforts to bring the weight of their official stations into our elections, is an impertinent interference, dangerous to our liberties, and deserves the unqualified reprobation of every Republican Citizen.

A passenger in the stage on Tuesday night, on his way to the South, brought the gratifying intelligence, that the City of New York had gone for the Whigs by a majority of 2700. In Poughkeepsie, first day, the Whigs polled 650; Loco Focos 175; Conservatives 116.

The last Raleigh Register and Standard has reached us in an improved form. We are rejoiced to see the improvement going on in the public journals of the State. We hope it will not be very long before we shall present the Journal to its readers in an improved dress.

Logan B. Henderson, who was indicted for the murder of Marcus Hoke, was tried week before last at Rutherfordton, before his honor Judge Settle, and after a patient investigation of two days, was acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter, sentenced to six months imprisonment, and is now confined in the jail of this place, undergoing the sentence of the law. The jury was only out about 30 minutes.

The rumors relative to the changes in the Cabinet are presently contradicted by the New York Evening Post. This paper is supposed to speak advisedly on the subject.

Surveyors Post Office, in this county, we learn, is discontinued.

Many of the oldest and most distinguished men of the late Democratic party, the long and well-tried personal friends of Mr. Van Buren, have voted the entire Whig ticket—such men as Gideon Lee and Preserved Fish. They say truly that they cannot stand the sub-Treasury expedient. They have stood many things, and to their great injury, but this expedient is too much for them.—Correspondence of Nat. Int.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for the ensuing year, at the recent Meeting of the Stockholders at Flat Rock.

From South Carolina.—R. Y. Hayne, James Hamilton, Mitchell King, Ker Boyce, Abraham Blanding, B. T. Elmore, Wade Hampton, Wm. Harper, R. G. Mills, Thos. F. Jones, John C. Calhoun and Wm. Rice.

From North Carolina.—J. F. E. Hardy, T. J. Forney, Peregrine Roberts, and Charles Baring.

From Tennessee.—Wm. B. Reese, J. G. M. Ramsey, Thomas W. Humes, and Alexander E. Smith.

From Kentucky.—Robert Wickliffe, Wm. Richardson, James Taylor, and John B. Cary.

Gen. Hayne was unanimously re-elected President, and Col. Edwards Treasurer.

By the report of the Treasurer it appeared that the amount received from South Carolina subscriptions was \$224,818 35 cts; from the North Carolina subscriptions \$6,620; from the Tennessee subscriptions \$18,065, and from the Kentucky subscriptions \$13,920.—Total \$263,423 36 cts.—Expenditure \$64,557 76 cts. Balance on hand \$198,865 36 cts. The foregoing statement does not include \$1,735 of the South Carolina subscription, yet in the hands of the commissioners, nor \$1,500 the Ohio or Cincinnati subscription, which may have to be returned, as Ohio is no longer a partner in the great enterprise. The expenditure in the several States has been as follows, viz: South Carolina, \$14,149 79 cts; North Carolina \$2,405; Tennessee \$3,074 38 cts; Kentucky \$7,000.—South Carolina has subscribed upwards of \$4,500,000; North Carolina upwards of \$130,000; Tennessee upwards of \$360,000; Kentucky nearly \$250,000, and Ohio \$30,000.

The President is to receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum, but Gen. HAYNE has generously declined to receive more than \$4,000, and his traveling expenses, during the ensuing year, in consideration of the moored embarrassment of the times. He of course refuses any compensation for the past year. The Treasurer's salary is fixed at \$2,000 per annum. The Engineer department is reorganized, Maj. McNeiz at its head, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and \$2,000 for his traveling expenses. There are to be under him, 4 Brigades of engineers, each composed of a chief, a surveyor, a draughtsman and a leveler, with the necessary operatives. Mr. CHESMAN, of the head of the Western Brigades with a salary of \$3,000, and Mr. Drayton of one of the S. Carolina Brigades with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.—Mr. Colcock is selected by the Chief Engineer as his assistant, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. Capt. Williams, the highly esteemed, skillful and scientific associate Engineer, is to continue on duty until the end of the year, and to receive \$2,000 for his past and future services, and then to terminate his connection with the Company, as it assumes not admitting of the continued and simultaneous employment of two such eminent Engineers as Major McNeiz and himself.

Gen. Hamilton, Col. Blanding, Mitchell King,

Esq. and Ker Boyce, Esq., have been appointed a committee of the Board of Directors, to negotiate with the S. C. Canal and R. R. Company for the purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road; the Committee was to have met in Charleston on Monday last.

Knoxville, the valley of the French Broad, the Butt Mountain Gap, and a point at or near Columbia, are definitely fixed on as the route of the road. In case the Charleston and Hamburg road is purchased, a branch is to be immediately extended to Columbia, to be continued link by link, through the centre of the State towards the Mountains, and as far as the means may permit. If that purchase is not made, the road is to be begun at Charleston.

An earnest appeal is to be made to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky for their concurrence in the bill granting banking privileges, and for liberal subscriptions on the part of those States, and a similar appeal to North Carolina for pecuniary aid.

To give the greatest possible effect to the appeal the President of the Company was appointed a Commissioner to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, to ask in behalf of the Company the assistance required. We learn that the surveys have been of the most satisfactory character, and the result of the whole proceedings, has been to inspire fresh confidence in the enterprise. No instalment on the Stock will be called for at this time. The Directors adjourned to meet in Columbia on the 1st Monday of December next, and the annual meeting of the stockholders will take place at Asheville in October. A special meeting of the Directors was also resolved on at Lexington in September next.—Columbia Telescope.

E. S. Zevilly has disposed of his interest in the Southern Telescope, at Greensborough, to John Clancy, Esq. The paper will in future be conducted by Clancy & Evans; and with increased ability, we anticipate from the number before us.

Latest from Florida.

St. Augustine, Oct. 28.

The following is a list of the principal chiefs and warriors whose capture we mentioned in our last:

Yoste-ya-hola, Coa-hajo, Pow-as-hajo, Cavallo, No-co-so-sia-halo, Emathla-chamey, Co-hi-to-clue-hajo, (Doctor,) and Hattono-micco.

Yoste-ya-hola is the true Indian appellation, as given by the interpreter, of the noted chief, Powell.

The capture of these chiefs has by no means increased the friendly feelings of the Indians towards us. It is generally expected that there will be some hard fighting, and that they will be rendered more desperate than ever. Even those now in our hands seem to doubt that they will be sent out of the country, as we have been informed.

Monday, 29 Indians, squaws and negroes, were captured near Fort Peyton and brought to town, and on Wednesday a family of five Indians were taken. These are probably the last of the remnant of those chiefs who came to hold the "talk." They gave no information of any others coming in. There are now 147 Indian and negro prisoners confined in the fort.

Brig. Gen. Hernandez, with a force of about 400 men, marched South on Thursday morning last. This campaign will be a vigorous one, judging from the active preparations, making in all quarters. Gen. Jesup is determined to end the war if possible, and at all hazards, and if matured plans, fresh troops, ample supplies, energy, and perseverance will accomplish so desirable an end, it will be done. The eyes of all are now turned upon him with intense anxiety. His country holds him as one of her treasures, trembling for his success and fearing for his failure.

The steamboat Ockmulgee, from Savannah, brought as a part of her cargo, six fortified barges to be used in navigating the shoal and narrow rivers in the ensuing campaign.

It is stated that two horses were stolen from Fort Peyton, on Thursday night last, by an Indian, and driven as far as the 14 miles post, where they were overtaken and brought back.

Maj. Gen. Jesup is now in this city.

Brig. Gen. Eustis has arrived at Black Creek.

Col. Harvey returned to this city on Monday last from Washington.

Within three weeks past we understand an express rider between Micanopy and Fort King has been murdered by Indians as supposed.

Public Sale.

A SALE of the Property of the Subscriber, on the Henderson Place, eleven miles South of Charlotte, will take place on Saturday the 25th of November: and on Monday the 27th, the property on the Willowood Place, one and a half miles from Charlotte. On the same days will be offered for sale the following:

Tracts of Land.

One Tract known as the Henderson Place, containing about 900 acres. One other tract near Charlotte, also parts of two surveys, adjoining the lands of Dr. Fox, Elias Alexander and others. Several small tracts in the lower end of the county. For information of their value reference is made to J. McCol, County Surveyor.

If the Lands are not sold, they will be offered for rent, or on lease for a term of years.

The Stock on both the Plantations is very fine, and among them about

80 or 90 Hogs

Neves and Milch Cows that can be recommended, as well as

Stock Hogs.

THOMAS G. FOLK.

Nov. 10, 1837.

P. S. If the Proprietor should not be present, the sales will proceed under the direction of Mathew Edwards and T. R. Hughes.

SEARCHED

In this county, on the 24 instant, by the Rev. Arch'd. Brown, Mr. JOHN L. ROBINSON to Miss EMILY, daughter of Robert G. Howard, of this county.

Also, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Sam'l. W. H. Henson, Mr. JOHN N. PARKS to Miss MARY LISA, daughter of James McCulloch, Esq.

\$200 REWARD.

State of South Carolina.

By his Excellency Pierce M. Butler, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

WHEREAS, information has been received by this department that an atrocious murder was committed in the district of York, on the 14th inst. on the body of Wm. Nance, by a negro slave named Jack, the property of George M'Alley, and that the said negro Jack has fled from justice.

NOW KNOW YE, to the intent that the said Jack may be brought to trial for the said crime; I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of said Jack and lodging him in any jail of this State. Jack is about 45 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, complexion yellow black, loves a dram; talks much, and brags greatly of his knowledge of Farriery and Wagoning, of which it is said that he has been driver in almost every State south and west of New York. He was sometime ago purchased by his present owner from a Mr. Waugh of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at Columbia, this 24th day of Oct. 1837.

P. M. BUTLER.

By the Governor.

R. H. Saxon, Secretary of State.

The Negro has been heard of between Charlotte and Yorkville.

*, The Lincoln Transcript insert three times and forward account with a paper to William Nance, Blairville, York, Dis., S. C.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by John Penman to the undersigned, I will expose to public sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 28th instant, all the property therein conveyed, consisting of

Valuable Silver Plate, Bureau, Sofas, Centre Table, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, Chairs, A quantity of Wine of different qualities, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 15, 1837.

A Bridge to Build.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court to contract for the building of a BRIDGE over McAlpin's Creek at Wmamsco's (formerly Foster's) Mills, on the Providence Road, will offer at the site, on Saturday the 9th day of December next, the contract to the lowest bidder.—The Bridge will be about 70 feet long. A plan of it can be seen at any time by calling on Dr. S. H. Smith. Terms and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. LEE, WM. REID, S. H. SMITH, Commissioners.

Nov. 11, 1837.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Jos. H. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.

James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment. Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. \$1 177

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John F. Hunter

Or. Attachment.

Thomas Cooper and Joseph Chittum.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. \$1 177

